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09/526,441	03/16/2000	Kamran Ahmed	10442-4"US" JA/mb JA/mb	2595

20988 7590 07/12/2005	**EXAMINER**	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Supplemental Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/526,441	Applicant(s) AHMED, KAMRAN
	Examiner Jeffery A. Brier	Art Unit 2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *petition mailed on 1/25/2005.*

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.** 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle,* 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *08 December 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Petition Decision

1.   The petition decision mailed on 1/25/2005 stated:

>   The Final rejection mailed May 17, 2004 is therefore deemed
> defective for failing to consider the amendment to claims 17 and 18; and is
> hereby vacated.
>   The file is being forwarded to TC 2600 technical support staff for
> entry of the amendment filed December 8, 2003. From there, the file will
> be forwarded to examiner for appropriate action.

2.   This action will examine the claims as amended by the amendment filed on

December 8, 2003 as well as consider the amendments to the drawings and to the

specification filed on December 8, 2003.

Response to the 12/08/2003 Amendment

Drawings

3.   The drawing for figure 6 submitted on December 8, 2003 is objected to because

it does not have the label "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR

1.121(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in

reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended

replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate

prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure

number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure

is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet,

and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate

changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering

of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an

application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New

Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner,

the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next

Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4.   The amendment filed on December 8, 2003 to the paragraph beginning on page

11 line 12 overcomes the objection to the drawings and specification set forth in the

rejection mailed on 5/17/2004 at paragraph 8 and set forth in the rejection mailed on

9/08/2003 at paragraph 3.

Claims

5.   The amendment to claims 17 and 18 filed on December 8, 2003 overcomes the

35 USC 112 second paragraph rejection set forth in the rejection mailed on 5/17/2004 at

paragraph 10 and set forth in the rejection mailed on 9/08/2003 at paragraph 5.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/17/2004 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicant argues on page 2 second paragraph that digital information appliance

900 is not a display controller, however, this position is not correct. Digital information

appliance 900 performs the claimed functions of a display controller and is therefore

properly labeled a display controller. Digital information appliance 900 receives

information from an external source and controls its display on a display device 914,

thus, digital information appliance 900 was properly considered a display controller.

Applicant argues in the paragraph spanning pages 2-3 processor 902 performs

scaling and that display system 912 does not perform scaling. This may be true but

digital information appliance 900 is considered to be a display controller because its

purpose is to display information provided by external sources, see column 2 lines 58-

67, rather than generate information independently as a personal computer may

generate.

Applicant argues in the first full paragraph on page 3 that digital information

appliance 900 does not produce a display signal, however, digital information appliance

900 would inherently produce a display signal either in display system 912 on within

display 914 itself.

Applicant argues in the second full paragraph on page 3 that user defined area

622 is not a non-integer fraction of the main surface. The main surface is the entire

screen of display device 612. User defined area 622 is a non-integer portion of the

display device's screen. Thus, user defined area 622 is a non-integer fraction of the main surface.

In the argument spanning pages 3 and 4 applicant presents further arguments concerning the non-integer fraction. Applicant specification does not define what applicant exactly means by non-integer fractions. Furthermore display device 612 is in one embodiment a television having 320x200 resolution. The user defines the size of area 622, thus, if the user selects an area 90 pixels by 29 pixels applicant has chosen 90/320=9/32=.28125 and 29/200=.145 both of which results in non-integer numbers or non-integer fractions.

37 CFR 1.131 Declarations

7.   The 37 CFR 1.131 declarations filed on 04/30/2004 by Lahaise, Ahmed, Wood, Pilot, Lapointe, and Anglehart all refer to enclosed Exhibits A and B, however, Exhibits are not enclosed with these declarations, but Exhibits A and B were enclosed with the 12/08/2003 declaration. Exhibits A and B submitted on 12/08/2003 will be considered with these 04/30/2004 declarations.

8.   The Declaration filed on 04/30/2004 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Boger reference.

9.   The Boger reference is a U.S. patent or U.S. patent application publication of a pending or patented application that claims the rejected invention. An affidavit or declaration is inappropriate under 37 CFR 1.131(a) when the reference is claiming the

same patentable invention, see MPEP § 2306. If the reference and this application are

not commonly owned, the reference can only be overcome by establishing priority of

invention through interference proceedings. See MPEP Chapter 2300 for information

on initiating interference proceedings. If the reference and this application are

commonly owned, the patent may be disqualified as prior art by an affidavit or

declaration under 37 CFR 1.130. See MPEP § 718.

Applicants arguments concerning Boger's claimed invention and applicants

claimed invention have been considered. Contrary to applicants position Boger's object

of the invention allows a user to select a portion of the main display to be presented to

the user in zoomed form on a zooming display. See column 2 lines 1-5 where Boger

discusses allowing the user view portions of the video in detail. Boger at column 6 lines

21-63 describes the user selecting a portion of the main display for viewing in a zoomed

format on total display area of a display device. Boger's dependent claim 8 claims a

selector for selecting a portion of the video data for magnification which is claiming the

step of having the user select the portion of the display to be zoomed. Boger's

dependent claim 11 claims the user selected portion is manipulated by the user to

different areas of the display. Therefore, Boger clearly claims the argued limitations

found at page 6 lines 3-14. Boger teaches the argued limitations found at page 6 lines

15-18 since Boger's user defined area does not exclude non-integer fractional portions

of the displayed image, therefore, it includes both integer and non-integer fractional

portions. Boger's claimed invention includes steps 1-6 addressed by applicant at pages

4-5.

10.   The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a reduction to practice of the

invention in this country or a NAFTA or WTO member country prior to the effective date

of the Boger reference.

The evidence in Exhibits A and B do not teach the claimed invention. The

evidence in Exhibits A and B is a very general description of the Matrox G400 and

G400MAX highlighting at a very high level certain features of these graphics boards and

this evidence does not describe any details of how these features are implemented and

do not describe much of the details in claims 1-33.

Claims 1-20 and 28-30:

The claimed invention as defined by independent claim 1 is a method of

controlling a display controller system comprising the following steps:

allowing a user input to define the coordinates of a frame portion within the main

surface in the frame buffer memory;

determining a resolution of a zoom display or displays;

adjusting an aspect ratio of the portion defined by the user input to correspond to

the resolution;

programming the display controller system to implement display surface zoom;

scaling the portion of the of the main surface in the frame buffer memory;

converting the scaled portion into a display signal; and

outputting the display signal from the display controller system to the zoom

display or displays.   It should be noted the claims claim display controller system to

differentiate the invention from a computer system that performs the same functions.

Thus, factual evidence of applicants reduction to practice must show the display

controller, rather then the computer system as a whole, performing the claimed steps.

The factual evidence present in Exhibits A and B do not establish controlling the

display controller system by the following steps:

allowing a user input to define the coordinates of a frame portion within the main

surface in the frame buffer memory;

determining a resolution of a zoom display or displays;

adjusting an aspect ratio of the portion defined by the user input to correspond to

the resolution;   and

scaling the portion of the main surface in the frame buffer memory.

The factual evidence states zooming a user selected region but does not teach where it

is performed, thus, it does not teach the display controller system performing the

zooming.   The factual evidence does not mention nor teach : determining a resolution

of a zoom display or displays and adjusting an aspect ratio of the portion defined by the

user input to correspond to the resolution. The factual evidence does not teach

dependent claims 2-20 and 28-30.

Claims 21-27:

The claimed invention as defined by independent claim 21 is a method of

controlling a display controller system comprising the following steps:

allowing a user input to define the coordinates of a fractional portion of the main

surface in the frame buffer memory;

the fractional portion being a non-integer fraction of the main surface of the frame

buffer memory;

determining a resolution of a zoom display or displays;

adjusting an aspect ratio of the portion defined by the user input to correspond to

the resolution;

programming the display controller system to implement display surface zoom;

scaling the portion of the of the main surface in the frame buffer memory;

converting the scaled portion into a display signal; and

outputting the display signal from the display controller system to the zoom

display or displays.   It should be noted the claims claim display controller system to

differentiate the invention from a computer system that performs the same functions.

Thus, factual evidence of applicants reduction to practice must show the display

controller, rather then the computer system as a whole, performing the claimed steps.

The factual evidence present in Exhibits A and B do not establish controlling the

display controller system by the following steps:

allowing a user input to define the coordinates of a fractional portion of the main

surface in the frame buffer memory;

the fractional portion being a non-integer fraction of the main surface of the frame

buffer memory;

determining a resolution of a zoom display or displays;

adjusting an aspect ratio of the portion defined by the user input to correspond to

the resolution; and

scaling the portion of the of the main surface in the frame buffer memory.

The factual evidence states zooming a user selected region but does not teach where it

is performed, thus, it does not teach the display controller system performing the

zooming. The factual evidence does not mention nor teach: the fractional portion

being a non-integer fraction of the main surface of the frame buffer memory;

determining a resolution of a zoom display or displays; and adjusting an aspect ratio of

the portion defined by the user input to correspond to the resolution. The factual

evidence does not teach dependent claims 22-27.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12.   Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boger,

U.S. Patent No. 6,515,678.

Boger teaches a display controller system for controlling a display 914 and a host

computer, column 7 lines 63-67, that runs the software that forms and stores the image

to be displayed on display 914. Display controller system 900 controls the display of the image on display 914 by converting the image to a resolution corresponding to the display's resolution, allowing the user to select a portion of the image to zoom, and allowing the user to display the zoomed portion full screen as illustrated in figure 8. The rejection of claims 1-30 set forth in paper no. 22 at pages 5-17 under 35 USC 102 is incorporated by reference and reproduced below.

A detailed analysis of the claims follows.

Claim 1:

Boger teaches a method of controlling a display controller system to provide a display surface zoom, said display controller system having a main surface in a frame buffer memory (*the image downloaded by the host system is stored in a frame buffer after its resolution has been converted by the controller, for example processor 902, this image is the claimed main surface in a frame buffer memory*) and output to at least one zoom display device (*applicants specification specifies several displays as the zoom display including the one displaying the main surface, see claim 12, Boger displays the zoomed portion on display 914 in addition column 6 lines 45-47 states a user may utilize the total area of a display device to display the magnified portion of the video data, thus, Boger is stating that two displays may be utilized, one as shown in figure 7 and one as shown in figure 8 to show the zoomed image full screen*), the method comprising the steps of: receiving user input defining coordinates of a frame portion within said main surface of in the frame buffer memory (*the user may elect to zoom a portion of the main surface which is stored in the frame buffer, see figure 7 and cursor 706*);

determining a resolution of said at least one zoom display device (*column 1 lines 20-27, column 3 line 62 to column 4 line 7*) and adjusting an aspect ratio (*the aspect ratio for the low resolution display is different than the aspect ratio of the high definition display, column 1 lines 22-24 for example describes 640x480 for high resolution display and 320x200 for low resolution display, it is clear the aspect ratios are different between these two standards, it is clear the aspect ratios between 1024x768 and 320x200 are different as well*) of said portion defined by said user input to correspond to said resolution (*resolution of display 914*);

programming said display controller system to implement said display.surface zoom to provide a full screen view of said portion on said at least one zoom display device (*column 6 lines 45-47*);

in said display controller system, scaling said portion of said main surface of in the frame buffer memory (*the display controller 900 performs the scaling process rather than the host system, column 6 line 66 to column 7 line 10 and column 8 lines 59-63*);

in said display controller system, converting said scaled portion of said main surface of in the frame buffer memory into a display signal (*a display signal is formed by controller 900 and sent to display 914*); and

outputting said display signal from said display controller system to said at least one zoom display device (*display 914*).

Claim 2:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of converting

includes incorporating a representation of a cursor (*see figure 7 cursor 706, column 6*

lines 40-42) in said display signal (*for cursor 706 to be displayed along with the image,*

the cursor is incorporated into the display signal of the image, the claim does not specify

how this is done), said cursor having a position defined by a cursor position memory

(*the coordinates of cursor 706 is inherently stored to allow the system to place cursor*

706 to be integrated into the correct location on the image) used for said main surface in

the frame buffer memory (*the image*).

Claim 3:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a step of filtering

said portion to provide for an image not illustrating coarse pixels (*the third set of video*

data is filtered by interpolation methods to make a smooth image, column 4 lines 26-29,

column 5 lines 39-46).

Claim 4:

Boger teaches the method as claimed In claim 3, wherein said user input further defines

a user's choice of filtering or non-filtering (*if the user selects to perform zooming then*

filtering may be performed and if the user selects no zooming then non-filtering may be

performed).

Claim 5:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said user input further

includes a cursor control device input used to control a cursor (*column 6 lines 22-25*),

and said portion is caused to be dragged or moved over said main surface in the frame

buffer memory by movement of said cursor (*column 6 lines 40-42*).

Claim 6:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling comprises using

a drawing engine (*column 8 line 30, the graphics engine is a drawing engine*) of said

display controller system (*system 900*) to scale said portion into a buffer (*graphics*

engines generate image data, inherently when a graphics engine is present in system

900 it will generate the zoomed portion into the VRAM).

Claim 7:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling comprises using

a backend scaler (*when the optional display system 912 is not in the system, column 8*

line 25 900 may further include a display system 912, then the scaler within controller

902 is a backend scaler since a backend scaler is after the memory storing the image to

be scaled since when display system 912 is not in the controller 900 then the VRAM is

not there either so controller 902 would send data directly to display 914) of said display

controller system to scale said portion.

Claim 8:

Boger teaches the method as claimed In claim 7, wherein said scaling further comprises

using a backend scaler of said display controller system to scale a hardware cursor

associated with said portion (*any image in the zoomed area may be zoomed by the*

backend scaler and Boger inherently includes a cursor as one of the images that may

be zoomed because at column 1 lines 37-40 Boger describes the user viewing a Web

page which inherently includes a cursor, the cursor needs to be zoomed to maintain a

proper relationship between the cursor and the image, see figure 8 where a small cursor

would be lost in the very large characters, thus, the claimed hardware cursor is present

in Boger's zoomed portion of the image when the zoomed portion includes the cursor,

since computers are hardware running programs any cursor may be considered a

hardware cursor).

Claim 9:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 6, wherein said scaling further comprises

using a drawing engine of said display controller system to scale a hardware cursor

associated with said portion (*any cursor associated with the image to be zoomed will be*

zoomed by the graphics engine for the reasons given in the rejection of claim 6) into a

separate hardware cursor buffer (*since memory is composed of a plurality of buffers*

with each buffer storing a part of the image, for example a pixel, then Bogers memory

meets the claim to having a separate hardware cursor buffer since the buffers in the

memory which store the image's cursor are separate from the buffers that store the rest

of the image).

Claim 10:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 6, wherein said scaling further comprises

using a drawing engine of said display controller system to scale hardware cursor

associated with said portion and overlay it onto said buffer (*any cursor associated with*

the image to be zoomed will be zoomed by the graphics engine for the reasons given in

the rejection of claim 6).

Claim 11:

Boger meets this claim since it is claiming storing the same image alternately in one of a

plurality of buffers, since memory is composed of a plurality of buffers with each buffer

storing alternating a part of the image, for example a pixel, then Boger's memory meets

this limitation and Boger would alternating read the plurality of buffers to read the one

image to drive the display device 914.

Claim 12:

Boger clearly teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said display controller

system comprises a single display output (*output into display 914*), and said user input

causes a single display device to switch between displaying said portion and displaying

essentially all of said main surface of in the frame buffer memory (*the user's act of*

selecting a portion for zooming and causing the zoom to be display full screen, column

6 lines 35-47) whereby said zoom is provided independently of an application program

(the display controller 900 functions independently of the host system's application that

created and sent the image to controller 900, thus, relieving the host system of the

burden of generating the second and third video data).

Claim 13:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said display controller system

comprises at least two displays outputs *(the claim does not claim the outputs are*

simultaneous, thus, the sequential output of Boger meets this claim limitation), a first

one of which displaying essentially all of said main surface of in the frame buffer

memory, and a second one of which displaying said scaled portion in a full screen view

(figure 8, column 6 lines 45-47).

Claim 14:

The image resolution of the second display is greater than the image resolution of the

first display because the amount of image data seen in the second display is greater

than the amount of image data seen in the first display.

Claim 15:

This claim is met by Boger when the user moves the cursor 706 over the image (thus selecting at least two portions of the main surface) and then selecting the latest portion for display as full screen.

Claim 16:

This claim is met by Boger when the user selects one portion of the image for zooming full screen and then selects another portion of the image for zooming full screen and then reselects the one portion of the image for zooming full screen.

Claim 17:

This claim is met by Boger because with regard to the Web TV example given at column 1 lines 37-40, the Web TV application program would be determined as active to allow the user to manipulate displayed items with a cursor by providing output to the main surface in order to select from the defined portions a displayed item selectable by the cursor and displayed on the main surface associated with the active application program.

Claim 18:

When the application program changes the displayed image changes, thus, the area of the previously displayed image is no longer present, thus, when the active application

program changes and the displayed image changes the portion on the zoom display,

figure 8, will change accordingly.

Claim 19:

This claim is met by Boger when the displays of figure 7 and figure 8 are in the system,

thus, meeting the different zoom display devices limitations. Additionally when the user

moves the cursor 706 over the image (thus selecting at least two portions of the main

surface) and then selecting the latest portion for display as full screen that portion is

displayed on both display devices.

Claim 20:

This claim is met by Boger when the user selects one portion of the image for zooming

and then selects another portion of the image for zooming and then reselects the one

portion of the image for zooming.

Claim 21:

This independent claim is similar to independent claim 1 with the main difference is this

claim claims the fractional portion of the main surface is a non-integer fraction of the

main surface. This limitation is met by the user defined area 622, column 6 lines 26-29,

thus the user defines the area to be any size, thus meeting the limitation of non-integer

fraction of the main surface. The rest of this claim is the same as claim 1 and is

rejected for the reasons given for claim 1.

Claim 22:

This claim claims the same limitations that claim 2 claims. This claim is rejected for the
reason given for claim 2.

Claim 23:

This claim claims the same limitations that claim 3 claims. This claim is rejected for the
reason given for claim 3.

Claim 24:

This claim claims the same limitations that claim 4 claims. This claim is rejected for the
reason given for claim 4.

Claim 25:

This claim claims the same limitations that claim 5 claims. This claim is rejected for the
reason given for claim 5.

Claim 26:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 21, wherein said scaling comprises using

a drawing engine (*column 8 line 30, the graphics engine is a drawing engine*)

associated with said display controller system (*system 900*) to generate image data

corresponding to said portion (*graphics engines generate image data, inherently when*

a graphics engine is present in system 900 it will generate the zoomed portion).

Claim 27:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 21, further comprising a step of

accepting user input adjusting said non-integer fraction to be increased and to be

decreased (*This limitation is met by the user defined area 622, column 6 lines 26-29,*

thus the user defines the area to be any size, thus meeting the limitation of non-integer

fraction of the main surface); wherein said user input can cause a zoom magnification to

vary upwards and downwards (*a user defined area 622 may cause the area of zoom*

magnification to vary upwards and downwards depending upon how the user defines

area 622).

Claim 28:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of determining the

resolution of the at least one display device comprises automatically choosing a

standard resolution (*320x200*) of the at least one display device being closest to a

resolution of said portion (the resolution of the selected portion of the main surface is

320x200), said step of programming including specifying to said display controller

system said closest standard resolution (*the controller system 900 is programmed for a*

resolution of 320x200).

Claim 29:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 28, wherein said display controller

system (*controller system 900*) has full-screen output to a main display device (*figure 7*)

and to said at least one zoom display device (*figure 8, column 6 lines 45-47 states a user may utilize the total area of a display device to display the magnified portion of the video data, thus, Boger is stating that two displays may be utilized, one as shown in figure 7 and one as shown in figure 8 to show the zoomed image full screen*).

Claim 30:

Boger teaches the method as claimed in claim 28, wherein said at least one zoom display device comprises a CRT display at column 8 lines 31-32.

13.   All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

14.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffery A Brier whose telephone number is (571) 272-7656. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 7:00 to 3:30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached at (571) 272-7664. The fax phone Number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).
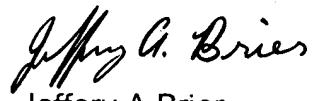
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